KANSAS.

RUFFIANISM AND RASCALITY.

RUFFIANISM AND RASCALITY.

We copy the fellowing issues from The Karagas Toppks Tribing of July 18:

On Priday, the 19th instant, a Jame man who was tenning for Mr. Barrielo, from Palacyra to Kanass City, was taken by a band of raffianch a field by Coreman the muniterer of Dow, who assumes to be their captain. His load, con-isting of provisions which cost one hundred dollars in Kanas City, was taken from him, and he barrely escaped with his life. The cores and threats of extermination of the Free-State settlers were long and lond among them.

Several others have been robbed of both provisions and many. Horse-stending is carried on by this band and many.

were long and loud among them.

Several others have been robbed of both provisions and many. Horse-steading is carried on by this band of deependers on such a whole ale scale, tast tasts are now harely any horses in the bands of the Free-State new titlers in that vicinity; not only do they stop and plunder teams, farm houses, &c. but several attempts have been made to murder. We are informed that have been made to murder. We are informed that have been made to murder. We are informed that known to be an uncompromising Free-State man, just after returning from Lewience while picketing out his horse, was fired at by two runisms, who had exceed themselves in some brush near the path, where he proposed finding his horse. Mr. Clayton very promptly returned the fire, when the rufficus took to the bashes, one of them hupping as he went.

The Coleman has erected a log fort at the heal of Buil Creek, which is about four een miles east of Palmyta, which is manned by about 90 acmed man, and

The Column has erected a log for a that has to had Creek, which is about four een miles east of Painnyis, which is manned by about 90 armed men, and three cannon. It is at this place that all the placeder in the shape of provisions, guns, &c., is deposited by their guerrilla parties. And what makes the case still more aggravating is, that Company I, of the United States Dregoons—who have been en olded by other of the Administration from Col. Buford's company, who conducted themselves so gallantly at the deer action of Lawrence, that Pierce, Deaglas and Buchacoan though it necessary to take them into the regular service, in order that they might have men to rely upon 10 do their airty work—have been stationed at Paintyza, to defer d the actilers, but instead of resisting the "law and order" bases which are proving around them, they allowed and even participated in their rescribes. Where are those four valuant companies that were brought up in battle array before Constitution if all earned bodies in the State—so much so that they even dashed through and broke up a 1th of July algebration? Where are they? I Eche answern, Where when they are called upon to disband a company of Pre-Slavery u.en.

Pro-Slavery u.en.

BRUTALITY OF COL. TITUS.

BRUTALITY OF COL. TITUS.

We learn from a reliable source that Col. ThiseGov. Shannon's right-band man, and the same one of
offeree 5500 for the head of Calet. Walker, is lew days
ago attempted to take pessession of a chain beauging
to a Free State man by the name of Smith, who rerides near Leconpton, and was one of the first set bere.
Thus took advantage of Smith's absence, went to his
claim, tore down the house, and effected a sharp of
his own. On Smith's retaining and fluiding as bodys
denoished he rallied a few of his neighbor, and redenoished he rallied a few of his neighbor and recrected r. He had not much more than got high,
however, before Thus came along with a few of inscrew, and ordered him, off; which order he
didn't seem to be very heaty about obeying. Thus
became impatient; and, seeing that he was much the
largest man, both in regard to bulk and gas, and
as he had plenty of his crew to back him, he concluded
that he would be perfectly safe in attempting a fitfight. After pounding Smith to his heart's content,
and leaving him helpless upon the ground, he order
one of his men to go and set fire to his heart's content,
man was rather reinctant about obeying a two much
a manoate, when Titus drew his revolver and threatcased to shoot him unless he obeyed. He accordingly
set fire to the building, which was suraced to these
Shannon's affection was immediately called to these denotished he railied a few of his neighbor, and re

Shannon's avention was immediately called to these facts by Smith's friends; he promised them that he would attend to it, and he oid so, the day i llowing by ordering on a company of U. S. dragoons, to below I tius in his assumed right to the claim and improve-

Danmable as this last act of the appointer of Pannable as this last acc of the appended of President Pierce may seem to some, it is sincily in accordance with his previous course, and with the spirit of this great Democratic Administration. Every step that has been taken by the Administration and its supporters in regard to Kansas, has had but one idea—to drive out or exterminate every Free-State netter.

They find that all their threats—the destruction of large amount of our property by fire and ball, the carceration of some of our proplient citizens in and even in from, and the cond-blooded murie others, have falled to intimidate us, and new they pose to resort to the last exp. dient, that of d pose to recort to the last exp. diebt, that, of driving freemen from their homes because they dare to diffur with them in sentiment, and yet we are told that the time has not yet come to set. We would take to know when it will come. While the worn a congain of thated States Drogoons are stationed on every claim to protect rome bound like I tus who wishest achieving fruits of an honest man's toll? or will be warf we are all tied hand and foot and confined to lor a guard of United S ates troops, or hung to the near-

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The border papers are exaiting over the idea that a final nonplus has been given to the Kanzas Lagislature, and even some of our Eistern letter writers are viewing the matter in the same light. They must have got their impressions from other sources than the Free State man, I'r no such idea is or has been entertained for a moment among us. The orders of Co., so near were to prevent the Legislature from meeting on the 4th of July, and by the aid of the United States comy be inferred his orders. But there was no promise te enferced his orders. But there was no promis-given that they would not meet at some safest our time. And when the members went to their be nes-they did so with the expectation of being called to-gether again in a short time, and their expectations gether again in a short time, and their expectations will be realized. It only remaies for the Expectative chiecr of the Sante to is one his call for an extra seriou, and we believe that there is not a member that vill not respond to it with a hearty good wit, and fulfil to the letter the object for which they were chosen by their fellow entirens—the orders of President Piezes to the contrary notwith tanding.

It is filled to suppose that the people of Kansas are to be defeated in their object, without a prompt and decided effort on their part to seems to themselves leading and enforce throughout the State they notobe of tight and of self-government. Other Leanness have love allowed to take their position wat in the

have formed for themselves. State Governments, have been allowed to take their position within circle of the Union, when not as old as we are, with a population not half as stable as ones. We reasonable excuse can there be for excluding. There is none. We have a population sufficient of the General Government, in forming a Scale organization, have disfilled a little reachest of the General Government, in forming a Scale organization, have drafted and adopted a State Coast of the which prove in the which gives in the coast of the General Government, as for the which gives in the coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the which gives in the coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government, and adopted a State Coast of the General Government of the zation, have drafted and adopted a Sale Coast of the money for, which gives universal satisfaction, a much so that on the day of its adoption there was bardly a case nting vote. Indee the Constitution, we intend to form a Code of Lave, and put there in effect; and with them we intend to be allowed at the Union, or remain as an independent State Out of The constitution only as let you.

the Union, or remain as an independent State out of it. The question is only as to time. The current as bayonets of Pierce, Douglas and Buchenar have only delayed its operations a few days. The first result will be just the same as if permitted to go in at the commencement. And when the Representatives of the people meet again, it will be with the constituents around them prepared to defend them in any emergency, and enforce their conclineous. The typical find that it is something besides boy's play when they again attempt to send home the Representative of a Fice People.

PERLIC LANDS. PUBLIC LANDS.

We have several times heard it utilinated of late, that the lands in Kansas would be brought into market much earlier than it has been generally saper self—that a trap of this kind is about to be spruig upon the Free State settlers, in order to take them upon virus and unprepared. While the Bine Ladges and other secret orders on the borders will be prepared with money to purchase the claims from under the Free State ment the moment at comes into market, as they are being supplied with funds from the South by 'so turers who are there now making appears to them in turers who are there now making appears to that behalf of their "poculiar instructions." It is only determine, whe there is any truth in their or not. We know, however, the it would be a cordance with the ideas of Pierrs, Danglas tuchanan, and if they could by any such means by eject the Free-State sattlers from Kirsale, for murdering them in cold blood as they at the signed, we suppose that it would answer their justified with instance, and they are the free-men from the horses which they made with their honest toll.

DRIVE THEM OUT.

For some time pass armed bases of S. t. nonmbering seven hundred in all—lave best a the country between Leavenworth and Marjey. the country between Leavenworth and Maryev, a small Pro-Slave y town near the Nebraska Lee, at 1 a fulle cast of north of Fort Riley, for the parper of cutting off Northern emigrants caming by way lower and Nebraska. This Maryevise a part their western depot; Leavenworth and Iowa Prince are the castern stations. These Rufflats goal at a companies of from twenty to fifty; most you for though some are mounted, has meagen enough to carry their provisions, company and at a, 5.1 a corns, together with all the plander they are a like the from preceful emigrants who will not almit the deceting of Slavery. All neaven coming two to a limit to deceting of Slavery.

private opinions on public only cts, if "all right" they are pointly inviced to "get druck and go on; "if, not, the "vice states any return." The rangual have not yet succeeded in coing much injury, as a set of the emigration has passed through unguarised points, and the greater part of those who have crossed the path of the riflians have been smart enough to inquire the distance and direction to Lecompton, instead of Topcka or Lawrence, and thus get past. As it now is they have a weed extent of territory to watch, and chape. to her the wire oc, and thus get past. As it now is, they have a great extert of territory to watch, and cannot perfectly perform their outs, but in a few days the new road from this place to Nebraska will be opened, and then the travel will all be driven through one point. Now we do not wish to frighten Northera people who nay wish to come on this route, but it is new theless a fact of too much consequence to be everiosked, that Pierce, Jones & Co., will make the most streamous Pierce, Jenes & Co., will make the most streamous efforts to blockede this passage also. If the bands new prowing along the lines are allowed to remain and centime their work, we may as well give up in the contest at once. As there is no probability that they will ever leave as long as their masters are punctual in their payments, or until their supply of whicky false short, they will contrive to harrow both the settlers in the upper portion of the State, and future emigration until they are driven out.

And who will do this? will Gen. Smith? or will it be done by a general crusado of the citzens? the Federal military efficers have for a long time been promising

military officers have for a long time been promising to protect us and all peaceable endgrants—if we would only allow them to do so—that, if we would disperse and dispand, they would drive out all arraed bants from other States and prevent their returning. We have done as they wished; but handreds of armed nave cone as they wanted; but hardreds of attingormen from Missouri and South Carolina are still here. Shall we wait lenger for them to be driven out by the authorities, of stall we do it ourselves?

THE LAST APPEAL The Kichopeo Pioneer makes the following appeal to its Southern brethren. If it shows anything, is shows just what we have supposed for some time past, that the Ruilians were making their ast effort. But if the the Rullians were making their ast ellert. But if the Freeben of Kanebs co theh duty-remain firm, cam and determined—the last dying effort of our invaders, though it may be their most effectual one wil accomplish nothing, except, perhaps, the cold-blooded murder of a few more honest men—a few more marryrs to Freedom-which will be counted as nothing but straws by Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan when weighed in the scales with "Southern Riches."

the scal s with "Southern Rights:"
"Men we must have; money is a secondary consideration; send us the men, and we promise you by the Eternal they shall not starve. If you do not send men the Terricory of Kansae will become a hotbod for negro therees, who not being satisfied, will extend then rule eventually to the confines of Texas. Now is the time to him, their decimals is the time to hip their devilies much nations in the bud. More remote Southern States flatter themselves that there is no danger. Let us see if there is none, Karasa so it lays embraces of legicos of initiade, or from 363 degrees south to 40 degrees north, of which the whole extent borders on the State of Missouri, Karasa then becomes a Free State whole by Kansas then becomes a Free State wholly by modificate on the part of the rich remote Southern States, and Missouri is surrounded. The rext step which follows after Kansas has been stolen from the South, will be in the possession of the Indian Territory which reaches from 34 degrees south, to the Kansas line now occupied by many tipes of Indians. Kansar line, now occupied by many tribes of Indians, among which are the Chociaw and Cherokee tribes, who are large slaveholders—they will be overrun by yest hordes of emigrant paupers from the East and North, even as they are now making an effort to over-run Karsas. That accomplished, it immediately brings Atkansas, Louisiana and Texas into the field borders them by a Free State—completes the chain for an underground railroad, and places the cotton-planter at the mercy of the Abolitionist."

FRIGHTFUL EARTHQUAKE IN THE MOLUCCAS.

THREE THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

THREE THOUSAND LEVIES LOST.

From the Losdon Times.

The Indian mail brings advices of another of those dreadful earthquakes for which Ternati and the adjoining localities in the Moluccas are proverbial. An eruption of the neitive voles to on the Island of Great Sangis, in Ion. 125° 50° E., and lat. 3° 50° N., has eccured. The north-western part of the Island of treat Sangis is formed by the mountain A.wu, which has several peaks, the highest being about 4,000 feet above the ca. On the west side the mountain rans very tree, judy the sea—at the hight of the large village. store into the sea—at the hight of the large vilage Kandhar, however, falling away to a low promontory. Between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 24 of March, a sudden and altogether indescribable crash-March, a sudden and altegether indescribable crashing tonse was heard, which, indicating to the Sangirese an eroption of the volcano, filled them with constantion. Simultaneously with this, the glowing lava streamed cownward with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it windover it encountered on its cestractive course, and causing the san to boil wherever they cause in centact. The hot spiring opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water, which described and carried away what the first had spared. The sea obedient to an unusual impulse, lished the tooks with fearful violence, dashed upon the shore, and heaved itself in wild haste against the kind, as if it strove to over-master the fire stream.

This flightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shricks of men and bears, the wild rouring of the tampest, and the crashing of thousands of trees forcup and carried away was followed, about an hour later, by peaks of thousands of the shock the ground and dealered the car. A blick column of stones and a-heatner shot up from the mountain to an immense hight, and fell, illumined by the glute of the awa, like a shower of line upon the surrounding country below, producing a dischars trat, only now and then momentarely broken by the flusses of lighting, was so intense, that people could not discent objects close at hand, and which completed their ing touse was heard, which, indicating to the Sangirese

inghibing, was so intense, that peem objects close at hand, and whi cern objects close at hand, and which compared their confusion and despair. Large stones were luried through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops, which had not been destroyed by fire, sunk and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by these partiers, formed lakes, which breaking over their banks, soon provided a tew source of destruction.

proved a new source of destruction.

This lasted some hours. About milnight the raging elements sank to rest, but on the following day, about noon, they again resumed their work of destruction, with renewed violence. In the mean time, the fall of ashes continued without in a ranission, and was so thick on this day that the rays of the san could not penetrate theoretic and a negative for the san and the rays of the san could not penetrate.

on this day that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

Scarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated part of Sangir were again disturbed by an emption on the 17th Marca, which destroyed inaby fields nad a great number of trees on the Tabukan side.

Since the the volume has remained quiet, and the only symptom of its working has been the single pin in all directions from cracks and fissures in the ground. The streams of lava on the slopes are still so slightly cooled that p ople dare not venture to any great distance from the score. According to the accounts of the natives, the top of the mountain does not appear to have undergone any noticeable alteration.

On the other side of Kandhar, on the extreme north On the other side of Kandhar, on the extreme north point of the id-and, the appearance of the devastation which has been caused is, if possible, even more frightful than what has taken place at Tarana. For here, where formerly there were to be seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, and thickly planted and endless groves of coconnuts, we now find nothing but laya, stones and ashes. The liquid fire seems at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irrethis point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistible force and in prodigious quantity. Not only
has this fearint flood, as it were, buried the woole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused
this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was
still powerful enough on reaching the shore to form
two long tenjons (capes) at places where the depth of
water forms rly consisted of many fatnoms.

A number of other dis ricts and places have been,
some wholy destroyed, others greatly injured by the
fire.

The less of life has been great. It is estimated as follows, in the under-mentioned districts: Taruns, men, women and children, 72; Kandhar, men, women and children, 43; Tabukan, men, women and children, 2,039; total, 2,006.

The greater number met their death in the gard as They find in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them, or killed by the scorching heat. At Kniangan and Tariang, the houses were filled with people, who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides, and the streams of belong water, and who met their death unfer the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many, who hat reaches the store and thought themselves safe, became a prey to the feriods waves, and many died through shear despair and agony.

STREET OF THE UNITED STATES PRIMATE INDE NDING .- Panning papers by the Ariel report the safe arrival of the United States frigate Independence, about which hars were entertained, at Valpuraiso.

Nover Street A novel sait was tried in Newark be fore Justice Clark on Theeday, in which a verdict of \$100 damages was readend a gallest a master in favor of an appreciate. The said was brought for the breach of a covenant in an indentage, made by the Oversears of the Poor, whereby the bry was is dentared to a farmer, with a covenant that be should carry their provisions, company apparatus, and a second continuous arms, together with all the plunder they are a legislate from peaceful emigrants who will not a legislate from peaceful emigrants who will not a legislate from the form peaceful emigrants who will not a legislate from the form peaceful emigrants who will not a legislate from the legislat FROM CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of The N. v. Tribers

Harrionn, Wedereday, Aug 15, 1816. Two weeks ago I would have assented to your claseffection of Connections among the dountful' Safet in the coming election. It was not then certain what course the two Nomineting Conventions of the 6th instant would take, or whether they could agree in neminating a common electoral ticket. If not, the predictions of the Buchaneers and Fillmereites might have been verified, and the electoral vote of the State bet to Fremont. The result proved as detienricaing to them as it was gratifying and inspiriting to the friends of Freedom. The two Conventions met-a ticket, agreed on by their respective committees, was unanimously adopted by both, and the result of the Presidential election in Connecticut was, from that bour, placed beyond all ecasonable doubt. A look at the Conventions themselves while in session, or into the "Frement Camp," where the members of both areembled in the evening to exchange congratul strong and cement the bond of union, would have estimed you of the moral certainty of success. I have never seen more in carnest more determined to succeed and achieve success in the only way in which it can ever be made certain—hard work. All felt the neces-

and achieve success in the only way in which it can ever be made certain—hard work. All felt the necessity of union; all seemed aware that union was not of itself success, but a guaranty of success if the campaign should be pro-ecuted to the close in the same spirit with which it has been opened.

There were tumbers in the People's Convention who have rarely voted together before. The President (E. K. Fester, esq., of New-Haven) has been "straight-out" Union Whig, and, like hundreds of others in Connecticut, hardly knew "where to go" until the nomination of Fremont showed him a straightfor, and road, and a national road—not a more local. for and road, and a national road—not a more loc or sectional side-track, not a down grade for carryin Northern votes to the Slave States. In the Convention Notifier you've to the Slave States. If the Convention and an eng its officers were some of the best known and most influential members of the old D mocratic party. One of the Vice Presidents (the Hon, Ingledeby W. Crawford of Tolland County) had voted, as an elector, for James Mouroe in 1829, was nominated as one of the Jackson electors in 1828, and went as a delegate to the Battino e Convention, which cominated Polk in 1844. Judge Noah Pom-roy which commartee Pois in 1844 Judge Nosh Pom-roy
of Meriden and Timethy Ball, e.g., of Waterbury,
both Jackson Democrats, were among the Vice-PresiPresidents. The very presence of men of this stamp #as
one of the surest presages of success. We can already
count many of them in the Fremont ranks, and every day brings some addition to the number. Toe old Loco-Feco party is fast being disnembered. Intelli-gent and carnest Democrats who ching to it, for Demorracy's sake, so long as anything remained to hold or by, find the wood of the Cinemani platform too rotten for a life-buoy, and me, one after another, strik-ing out for a safer resti g place. What have the Buchancer Democracy of lead to hop- for in a contest

ing out for a safer resti g place. What have the Buchaneer Demogracy of 1856 to hope for in a contest where they encounter in the opposition so many of their old leaders and viteran alies?—such men as those I have already named, as the Hon. Getcon Wells of this city (long the editor of The Hartford Times, when it was the Safe organ of the Democracy, and who was at the head of a bureau in the Navy Department under Poils's Administration); the Hon. C. F. Clevelind, Democrate Governor of the Seate from 1812 to 1841; the Hon. Asbert Day, the present Lieutenant-Governor; F. S. Wildman, eq., of Danbury; and, on the Elect rat lieket just no manded, Julius Catlin, eq., Eithu Spencer, esq., of Mideletown, and Dr. S. W. Golf of Cornwall.

To balance these necession what have we lost? A few—crry few—Silver-Gray Whigs, whose dislike of "fanaticism" is so strong, and whose respect for "Constitutional guaranties" so scrupulias that they would hardly venture to oppose the rectablishment of Slavery in the New-Engand States, if Mr. Douglas or The N. F. Expense should deem such a measure necessary for "conclusing" the South. These men are just now g oping in the dark, and a stumble in the wing direction now and then carries one to the ranks of the Buchaneers. But some of them are coming to the light, and nearly all of them will come, before the day of election. I saw recently in the E. press a report of the organization of a "Fill nore Cun" in Eastern Connecticut, and a copy of the recolutions adopted by them after being harangaed by Messes, Climann and Books. Now we do not bet largely in Connecticut, but I would wager a "big apple" that a majority of the members of that same Club—officers and privater—will visite the Fremont licket next November. They are, most of them, nonest, hearty and insportly of the members of that same Cato-officers and privates—will vote the Fromont ticket next November. They are most of them nonest, hearty and intelligent Whigs; just now The Express and collaborers have made them b lieve that Fromont is a Roman Catholic, if not a Mormon, and that the very exists co of the church, as well as the preservation of the Union depet ds upon effecting his defeat. But these are reading, thicking more, and always thick for them.

reading, thacking mee, and always think for thematics at last; some of them have strongly date so.

The Fidurer Krow Nothings make a small count. They have been tenderly auread by The Hietland Times and the Buchaneer press generally, and, thus far, kept from absolute dissolution. They are from time to time accountance to exceed by the favorable views of Mr. Filmone's positive and prospects which these disinterested friends of his spread before them; and one would thuk the Buchaneers felt a deeper interest in Mr. Filmone's success than in that of their own cannoidate. The tavor they are receiving from their old opponent makes the more looned and its slagest Filmore men doubtful of their position, and enforcement of the property of the strong are being rande daily from their ranks to the cause of Freedom and Fronon. A handful however, gent Fillmore men doubtinl of their position, and endiversions are being made duily from their ranks to the cause of Freedom and Freedom. A handful however, had dout yet, and maintain a kind of vitality under the leaver-hip of a Mr. H. nrv. Sherman, President Biralet's resident agent in Connecticut. Give Mr. Fillmore every vote be can count in Connecticut to-day, or transfer all his rates to Mr. Buckman, and the vote of the State for Freenont would still be certain.

Here, and in the immediate positive three as four

Here, and in the immediate vicinity, three or four eserters from the national camp have joined the Here, and in the immediate vicinity, three or four desetters from the national camp have joined the enemy. They have carried nothing with them—but their baggage. One of them—Henry C. Deming, eq., late Whig Mayor of this city, joined the Bachtineers has Spring, at the expiration of his term of effice, and in time to receive a renomination and received and in time to receive a renomination and received at their bands. His old friends feel that he ought to be in better company, and hope that he may be, one of these day. A few years ago, he distinguished himself in the State Senate by a brilliant speech in support of resolutions protesting against the extension of Slavery—a speech which will materially impair any influence he might have exerted in behalf of his new friends. Col. A. G. Hazard of Enfield, an Old-Line Whig, whom we are sorry to be and the Hon. Charles Company (and Member of Congress), are all whom I now recollect to be added to the foll of desetters. The last (Mr. C.) has a better reputation for conducting a criminal defense than as a politician; and a professional farce for the management of a desperate cause and the mystification of a jury will perlaps account for his nessen position—retained for Buchman. We should rure his oss more if we had held him by a less doubtfut tenure; but there has been no time since he left the Democratic parry when his return to it would have occasioned much surplies. So much for our general prespects, which, I repeat, are nessed cheering. From every part of the State we have everything to encourage, nothing to depress us. There is hardly a town from which thus far, the reports

have everything to encourage, nothing to depress us. There is hardly a town from which thus far, the reports are not more tavorable than was anticipated; and we every day learn of friends and allies where we had are not more favorable than was anti-apated; and we every day learn of friends and allies where we had looked for opponents. From the eastern counters (New London and Windham), the intelligence is especially cheering; from Literated County, not less so. In this city the campagn is vigorous y prosecuted, and, week by week, the majority for Fremont rolls up. The Fremont Club already numbers nearly one toought for the public meetings of the Club, with neats for 3,000 persons and a gallery for the budges, it is in an excellent location, of convecient access, and altogether a model camp. But at its dideation, on the evening of the 6th instant, it was found for small to hold the thousands who crowded to it, and a part of the boards were taken off from one side of the budging to give these who could not goin admittance an opportunity of enjoying the treat. There were not less than 5,000 people in and about the Camp. Stiering specimes were made by Judge Spalling of Ohio, Colonel A. O. Brewster of Boston, the Hon. Evastus Hopkins of Massachusetts and several other gentlemen, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. Another meeting is promised for this week, and the bull will be "kept rolling on" to the end of the campaign.

We cannot be defeated in Connecticut; and, unless all the siges of the times deceive us, the State is surfor Fremort by from 3 one to 5,000 majority. I shall not be surprised at a much more favorable result.

P. S.—A Hartford extre-pondent of The Express gives us the first intelligence we had received of a great Fillmore rathering" in this city on the 7th inst. I have made diligent inquiry, and have not yet tend man, woman or child who had heaved that such a new ting had been held, until it was a monotoce to?

The Express. We are tood that it "was a meeting of the clif in housed kind. The larged room is the edge with soll—say about three hunder?" We could stow away a larger and ence that that in some of our public balls. The Express coursepords at a sure shall seed to the cliff in the country of the

stow away a larger andience than that in some of our public halls. The Express correspondent a sures has friends that "Old Connecticut is bringing out her Filmere men." Yes, "and the soung men came is, "and found them dead, and carried them firth," and while the feet of the bearers are at the door, The Express finds a correspondent, who has not the feet of press finds a correspondent who has not the fear of Annoins before his eyes. That great-meeting stor was never surpassed, even in the editor-of columns to the distor-of columns to the columns.

THE MUTUAL LIPE INSURANCE COM-PANY.

To the Policy-linders in the Mutual Lafe Imprance Company of A li port has been lately transmitted to you in relyhen to the management of this Co ppany, so much of which is devoted to matters about which no controversy has occurred, that in the alexage of the evidencethe publication of which was declined by the Board, some expanation is required to place before you the

exact questions in controversy in this Institution.

No question has been n ade as to the principles governing he insuran e of I vesor awarding dividents; no suggestion las been made as to the value or validity of suggestion has been made as to the value or validity of the recurities or the ability of the Company to meet all its engagements. Those principles were laid down and carried into practice during the respective administrations of the first and se one Presidents of the Company, and no dividend has taken place some the constant of the present incumbent. The rule presented in the charter of confining all laws to mortgages of summon dead, and the character of the chocks to which the Company was conflict, was well easily a deal to move an Company was confined, was well calcu ato t to prevent any less from investmente, and the bi-laws established at its formation, taking away the control over the Company setocks from its officers and requiring toe iont signatures of the Presi ent and Secretary to all payarates and receipts of moneys, was intended to secure a faithful noministration of its pecuniary af-

The large amount of accumulated premiums viz The large amount of accumulated premiums viz. \$20,000 accurely invested at the retirement of Mr. Colins, here testimency to the wise and economical administration of its affairs during the first sen yours of its existence, and established a fonomion for he future prosperity of the Company, and the fathfulpers formatice of its wicely-extended engagments. Nothing was required but to preserve the institution from the grapp of designing mee, and that its officers should administer its affairs in stitle obselvence with the castler and by laws, and in conformity with the someone of the past, to place it at the head of America institutions, and to realize all the expectations of its founders.

These are the only points on which any questions are arisen, and to which there was any occasion to

le November last it first came to my knowledge as a the November as a mercame to by knowledge as a by the President of the Company to me personal frands, purporing to be on bonds and in origings, before the execution of these instruments. Knowing that such payments were made in vi lation of the charter, after consultation with two of the trustees I asked an explaconsultation with two of the trustees I asked an explanation of the President, and was net with a binial toat any such payments had ever been used. The fact of these payments having been so made was made known to the trustees at the November meeting and at the February meeting a resolution was proposed by myself declaring such payments to be unworranted by the charter. All action upon this resolution was prevented by referring it to the Committee on Accounts. Finding the Boars in deposed to take the proper notice of this allegality at the end of three months, during which time no informs for was laid before the on the, the subject was placed in the hands of the policy-holders, and a noticeful signed by a test well known persons was presented to the Senate asking an investigation by a Legislative Committee into the management an infaffairs

of the Company.

The approximent of this committee was prevented by lobby influence, and a Senator connected by marby lobby influence, and a Sena of commerce by my ringe with one of the Trustees, who was conspicuous on the floor in opposing an investigation by a committee, proposed the appointment of a referred by the Supreme Court to make the investigation. This was not opposed by the putitioners, but it felled, as night have been expected, from the pressure of other business.

The Trustees, conscious that charges of the chiral-sections are the prescripted, according to the chiral-section of the prescripted according to the chiral-section of the chiral-sec

ter contained is the petition must be necestigated, se-lected Mesers. Luther Bradish, Wm. Ken and Henry J. Anderson for that purpose, and their report is now The charges were: First: That the Board of Trustees was charged by

First: Teat the Board of Trustees was charged by means of prexies obtained by an agent of the compary to whom a large rum of morey was paid succe the accession of Mr. Winston. Alluston was also made to the selection of the new Trustees from persons engaged in the dry goods business.

Second: The second charge was, that lows were made on personal security, which was not warranted by the charter.

I. Upon the first point the Examiners have reported the following facts: That John C. Johnston was applying an agent in 1846 to proceed reported the following facts: That John C. Johnsten was appeared an agent in 1846 to procure policies, and that he was to be allowed a commission of ave per cent on the premiums of such policies, and that the 1s xt year he was allowed to take his sus into partnership with him, and to continue the business as a firm. (regge 35 of Report.) In 1848 M. Johnston procuted a caum to the Board for a vescel later as in the commissions in binned for life and in the survivor of the time after his death. As this would give him a right to componentian for an acquiry for two of more lives, it was objected to by the Truthees and a report of a committee recommending only a partial complihves, it was objected to by the Trustees and a report of a combittee recommending only a partial combisance with this claim, was rejected by the Bars May 1, 1842. [Page 36.] The claim was again brought forward and referred to the lesurence Committee, of which I was Chairman, and the claim of the firm was admitted on all policies obtained since the preceding January, (the time which the claim was first preferred) but to be revokable by a vote of the Band, and the right to the commissions then to crase. Pais report was adopted by the Band November, 1848. (Page 37.) Mr. Its binson was then President; and neither to the Committee, of which I was Chairman, our to the Board, where his opinions had great weight, and by which his contracts would certainly have been carried.

which his contracts would certainly have been on ried one, did he make any statement nor express any with, to give to the firm the vested interest claimed by Mr. Mr Winston then took up the subject, and in Feb-Mr Winston then took up the subject, and in February, 1849, he reported as Chairman of a Committee to whom the surgicet was again referred, in favor of allowing Mr. Johnsten's claim (Page 37.) During Mr. Robinson's life the chaim was not allowed, but on the let or June, 1849, shortly after his death, the claim was allowed by the Board. (Page 37.) From the beginning to the end of this controversy I was opposed to this e arm as unjust, uncalled for by any agreement, and as likely to subject the company to onerous and improper claims in the factor. (Page 38.)

What were the motives of Mr. Winston and his friends in adversing this claim and fastening it upon

friends in advocating this claim and fastening it upon the company we are left to infer from the facts proved before the Examiners and set force in their report to the company we are left to infer from the facts proved before the Examiners, and set forth it being report to the policy beliefer. It is there stated that Mr. John ston became the holder of a large number of prexice and interfered impropedly in the election of Trustees. Pages 35 and 42. By his agency changes were made from year to year resuning although the report coses not state the name; in specing from the Board Win. Barnwell, Ruths L. Lord, Zetheder Cook, can less. Wind worth, Theodore Sedg wick, Alfred Pell, Charles Ely, Hutty Wells, John C. Crager, Stacy B. Collies, Frances S. Lathrop, Joseph Tuckerman, Jas. Chambers, to make from for men who have generally proved to be friends of Mr. Winston in the Board.

The Report does, however, state that Mr. Winston and two other Trustees sent Mr. John ton to Albany 33 a lotby age at during the ression of 1851, and promised to pay his expenses themselves if the Company would not, and that during that session he procured the passage of a law conferring the right to vote by proxy tipon matried women, and the exemption f this Company from the operation of a law or charleting that

proxy upon married women, and the exemp ion f this Company from the operation of a law producting the use of proxies in Maruai Fire Insurance Companies (pages 10 and 11) may that was then passed to prevent such Companies from being controlled by a few cessigning men, through prexies procured from policybolices.

The Report also states that, in the elections subsequent to 1850, an electronially in that of 1853, "the Common in it exhaus no reason to doubt that there was combined as ion on the part of the policy haders, and that the change of officers of the Company, which will be the electron almost termediately, was the object and inducement of a change of Trustees."

"object and inducement of a change of Pulsaces, (Page 42.)

The respect further states that shortly after Mr. Wasto 's accession to the Presidency "the connection "of John ston with the Company occame under assist to the Trustees," and an agreement was made with him to caused have a struct by 1 sy ng him \$10.000 cash and \$5,000 upon his death (Pages 38 and 39.)

With these facts applying on the fact of the Report the Committee might well have forborne to say that they "have fund no proof of completty be "tween John C. Johnston and Meers. Wintern & "Swift." (Page 43.)

Count city is an infrarece from Lets.

Swift." (Page 43.) Coupletty is an inference from facts

M n etgaged in recret combinations for purposes condemned by honest mines, do not generally farmish crade on for their own condemnation. That is found in facts that cannot be conceased, and the conclusions are crawn from the metives governing the agents in the transactor. When the policy holders are to disa the Report that Mr. Winston's influence procured the nesect of the Board to Mr. Johnston's centract after a assect of the Board to Mr. Jobset also miract after a whole tear's reclaimne, they are prepared to learn that provine promised by Mr. Johnst a were used to evince I is gratifulde for so important a service, by fill-ing the Board with the friends of so stames as a i

weeste.
With common purposes in view, they are not surprised to learn that Mr. Wheren and two of his friends,
without the consent of the President, sent Mr. Johnston
as a lobby agent to Albany, and that while there he
took measures to secure one extend the power of con-When the object of Mr. Winston's ambition is at

tained, in being placed at the head of this Company by Mr. det netects efforts, it is not strange that Mr. John-

sten should share in the spoils of victory and retire from the Sold of his achievement with \$55,000 as in-

from the field of his a market and a second as the free of reinquishing his contract.

In all this there is no complicity! It is only the employment of a schooled agent by sufficient in linearments to no complish your view, and diministing him with at abundant is ward after you have no further occasion.

abondant is ward after you have no further occasion for his services.

The policy-holders in this city, however, will be surprised to learn from the Report (page 43, that 's xonly of the thirty-six Trustees are city "grode artcharts," when they are informed that at the time of Mr. Winston's election the following genti-men write Trustees: F. S. Winston, Alfred E. wards, John P. Yelveron, John M. Stuart, L. E. ger on, R. H. McCurcy, Hamen Blake, C. J. Stedman, S. O. Babecck, and R. G. Moulton, that H. A. Soyth has been since elected, and that, with the acception of Mr. Moulton, they still continue to be members of the Board. In this city, where these geoleums are well-known for years as having been "merchan sea-"gaged in the dry grode one is "doubts will necessa-"gaged in the dry grode one is "doubts will necessagaged in the dry goods business" doubts will necessarily be entertained as to the freeity of the examination and the accuracy of their conclusions, who uso wide

and the accuracy of their conclusions, when so wide a discrepancy appears not ween the statement of the examiners and the fact, on a point directly submitted for their examination.

II.— The second charge was, that the trust funds, which by the charter can only be lost ed on bend and morgage, were losted or personal security, as of that when these losts were brought to the attention of the President be pointedly defined that any advances were made before the one union of the bonds and morgages, that these advances were not make known to the Finance Committee nor any note or minute made of their true character in the books of the Company. The facts and particulars of such advances are not set forth by the Examiners but it is admitted (page 44) that such payments were made before the execution of the bonds and morgages upon a deposit of the title deeds and abundant collateral security. They, however, are careful not to state whether the Company could hold the collaterals for auca accuracy; nor de they advert to the denial by the President that such advances were ever made, the character to take any action upon the subject. by the Presides t that such advances were ever made, it is consequent of the fact, for to the refusal of the Boorn to take any action upon the subject. Those charges were distinctly made be fore them. The conversion and if they were unruly charged, Mr. Whaston was estitled to a full and clear acquittal from them. If on the contrary, they were well founded, the policy-bolders had a right to know it.

In any point of view, such advances of the Company's furds were loans colely on personal security, and if the titles had failed, or any prior or intervening incumbrances had been found, the Company would have had to security beyond the borcower's responsibility. No such a vances were authorized by the charter, nor had they ever been made by either of Mr. Win ston's prede-

Cossers

Indeed, the concesiment of the facts, and his denial, show the consciousness of error, and the Examiners admit (page 44) that "the practice scon came to be coastered of countril propriety."

Regarding it alters there as likegal, when the practice was discovered, I took immediate steps to reputive it, he inconsistent with our charter, and after wasting three mentis to obtain its condemnation by the Board, I triumple & before the mibble.

three neutlas to obtain its condemnation by the Board, I rrought a before the public.

Fine ing that three filegal advances originated in a wish to oblige a Truster, I came to the conclusion that the power to yield to such a tempration should be taken away and a law was accordingly asked to prohibit all loans to Trusters, as is the case with Savings Backs and other Trust Companies.

As yet the efforts of those controlling the institution have prevented the passage of such a law; but its postsy is uncerable, and I am satisfied it will meet with the approbation of a large majority of the policy-ho dets.

In thus vindicating, by the fac's stated in the Report,

In thus vinclienting, by the facts stated in the Report, the entire truth of the statements made in the momental sking for a legiclative investigation, I have fulfilled me duty to the policy-nolders. If they wish to have this trust faithfully achieves the two two duministericles a vigitant supervision over those who administer it themselves, and not surrender their proxies to those interested in perpetuating abuses.

The two charges above referred to, and the economic increase of expenses, are those most immediately affecting the present administration. The others are questions of policy uses which each person must judge for himself, except the case of allowances unde to Trust executions of the examine is it appears that such allowances will be discontinue; in fature. (page 50.)

lowarces will be discontinued in fature. (page I co le wish that the Trustees had been equally will I cold wish that the Prustees had been equally silling to give up the privilege or borrowing the time fands. There is no reason for such a prohibition in trust comparies and savings has ke that is no applicable with even greater force to this Company; and not withstanding the opposition of the B and and the Sr Roger de Cove by opinion of the Examiners, I shall strive to procure a law for such a prohibition.

That the expresses of this Company have been unwarrantably increased since the ne estion of Mr. Wassion with appear by the following statement, compiled from the B one report, which was and before the Examiners, and which the policy hilders would probably have been gratified at steing in their report.

ennulated, and unless proper caution and economic are exercised in its administration, a deficiency must

Your obedient servent, New York, Aug. 9, 1856

This is in addition to the sum paid J. C. Johnston, being the her year of Mr. Wir ston's presidency.

It this year the taxes advertising and exchange are transferred from common his to these expenses.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.
The Commission to of Health met as usual yester-day mone, and acced upon the following vessels reported:
Brig Katoola Turks Island 13th inst.; all well; allowed to proceed.

owed to proceed.

Brig Ion Byrnes, Margenibo Lith inst.; coffee and older; cargo to be lightered, except the haces, which n.u-t go out of the cuy, Scheener G. M. Kobertson, Naguabo 13th inst.;

carac to be lightered to the city.

Back Albertine, Cardenas; sugar and asphaltin; allowed to lighter.
Beg Matzanilla, Porto Rico 12th inst.; sugar and

nelacets, cargo to be lightered fifteen days after ar Schooner J. W. Webster, Charleston 13th inst.

wheat, rice and cotton; five days for observation.

Althe above were confirmed.

The field wing resolution was laid before the Board i sdopted: That the vesse's from Sagua la Grande and Cardener, new lying at Quarantine, be permitted to ligate their earge er, at the discretion of the Health-Offi er.

Communication in regard to brig Fredoma, Cien-fuegos, Cuba, arrived July 19, to come up to the city, ommunication laid on the table
Brig William Kibby, from Rio Grande, Arrived
mly 30, was allowed a stream perasit.
Steam-bip Size of the West was left at the direction

of Health Officer.
The Beare concluded to invite the Mayor to meet

The Bears concluded to invite the Mayor to meet with them august 14, when they expect to dispose of the subject in relation to removing infected vessels further down than staveserd Bay.

Mr. McErhant appeared before the Board, and proceeded a polition from a turnber of persons, stating that Amboy Channel would be a good an storage for the infected vessels, which the etizens of New-Utrecht ce its to have removed from Graves and Bay.

Mr. C. U. Chunch of the King's Consty Board of Health again appeared before the Commissioners, and argued the recessity of removing the vessels.

In Thompson replied that there was no othereafe

by most the recessity of removing the vessels.

Dr. Thoorson replied that there was no othersafe archerage then that at present used. It had been said that the disease was communicated to the shore typersons siling rum and other articles to those on board the infected vessels. It was certain that the chease could not be communicated through the air.

the had seen the attack upon him in The Tribuse, and thought it unjust. No new ve-sels had been discharged a Grav-send Bay in ten days, and those new there were thoroughly cleaned. He had sent to ascertain whether there were any cases of yellow fever in Kings County, and had been told that were but our tribuses are the day of the communication with the or two cases caused by cirect communication with the vessel. Raritan Bay is not a safe anchorage, and the Versel. Ranton Bay is not a sate anchorage, state cas not be made responsible for the versels as highest by remain in a position where the Commissioners of Health deem them usuafe from weeking.

The Board then adjourned.

THE BEOOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH. Application for permission to land a cargo of log cood from a versel recently arrived from Port a

wood from a vessel recently arrived from Pert and Prince, and row lying at quarantine, was made to the Board of Heshit yesterday. It was stated that the American Consul gave her a clean bill of health when she called, but that it had either been mished or de-stroyed. The Board, although of opinion that there would be no real danger, declined to allow the landing

of the carge in view of the excitement now existing on the sulfact of vellow fever, and as it was not satisfact only seems that yellow fever did not exist at Port an Prince at the time she sailed. Do Wendell mo-There at the time ere raised. Dr. search could be there were no case sof contagious or infecti to disease a the city the day provide. The Mayor impressed upon the H-alth Wardens the necessary of using the utmest diligered in selling to the shottment of nuisance, as the present excitement would be in a great measure alloyed if the inhabitance saw they were attentive to their dates.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
THURSDAY Aug. 14-Aid. leade O. BARKER, Prosident in the Chart.
The Eleventh avenue grade, of which false estimates

ates were more by contractors, as shown by the report of the Centroller, was called up and referred to a Special Committee of Aderman Fulmer, Voorbin and Varian.

Reports Adopted-To regulate Fifty sevent's street. Reports Adopted—To regulate Fury sevents stone, from First avenues to the East River; also to flag the was side of Four havenue, b tween One Hundred-and Twenty-eventh and On-fluored-and Twenty-eventh and On-fluored-and Twenty-eventh and On-fluored-and Twenty-eventh and On-fluored-and Twenty-eventh and Tests streets; Forty-sach street, between Eighth and Teeth avenues; Fifty fifth street from Broadway to Righth avenue. One-Hundred-and Twenty seventh street, between Fourth and Fif a avenues.

**Resolution for Intermation-Ald. Buttons offered

Resolution for Information—Ald, Buttoes offered the following resolution:
Whereas, Notwithstand 2 the resolutions passed by the Common Council, the Controller will refuse to pay certain bills for carries from the Common Council, and
Whereas, On the contrary the bills for carriage him of the Marter and Chief the Police are premptly paid on precessation, and whereas it is currently reported a digital following the appropriation for the Surgical Department of Police, therefore, the spropriation for the Surgical Department of Police, therefore

that the same house the surjectal Depairment of Police, than the appropriation for the surjectal Depairment of Police, than fore a few controllers be directed to report to this Beard, we at meeting, whether said bills have been paid as stated in the above possenble, and if so, under what authority, and the house force the warra, to have been drawn to the payment of sold for carriege live, and aso in whose favor the warra, to have been drawn to the payment of sold sold the restricted by the passengers of the party of the parable of the following the party party whicher in favor of the parable of Police, character the past year; whicher in favor of the parable of Police, character the past year; whicher in favor of the parable of Police, character is one of the passession that will give this Beard a third and retain one of the subject.

And Elly moved to amound by giving amounts for the Chart and Mayor since January 1, 1855. Adopted.

Canar street Parement—The report to cave Canal street with Be guin payon ont, amended to reade "From Brondway to East Broadway," cause up. It was finally amended to payor from Centre street to East Broad any, and is that shape passed.

City Hall Flaus,—the plans of Ira Backman for a new Cuy Hall was again called up by Ald. Valentisk. On motion, the 'op story, insended for a gallery, &c., was struck out. The report was then submitted and adopted, amending the plans of Gubort, Stonet & Co. by those or Buckman, by a vote as

plans of Gilbert n litter and adopter, amending the plans of Gilbert, Smart & Co. by those or Buckman, by a rote of

The Board then adjourned to the first Wednesday

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Supervisor Ery Chairman, and a quorum present.
The minutes were tead and approved. Supervisor Voorities moved that when the Board adjourned, it would be to the first Monday in Septen

Carried.

A r-port came up to pay \$590 or office rout for 10 ms taken by Judge Green for the use of the First District Court, and after an hour's debate the an just was postponed. The Board then adjourned.

was postponed. The Board then adjourned.

LOCATION OF THE NEW POST-OFFICH-MELTING OF THE CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE.

An arjument described meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, called to take into consideration she subjected a location of the new Post-Office, was held yesterday at the Marchants' Bank. There was a fair attendance of members. Printing President of the body presided.

After stating the objects of the meeting the President amounts of that early during the present year.

After stating the objects of the meeting the President announced that early during the present year, when the subject of the removal of the Post Office was under general discussion, a number of merchands of the city sent a petition to the Postmaster General asking in substance teat the Government retain the Post Office in its present lecution. The reply of Mr. Campbell the Postmaster General, Mr. Point read. It statedoub teritally that the Post Office Department lays a long of eleven years unexpired in the Dutch Church property now used as a general Post Office, and untite inner that there is no desire existing on the part of the Department to change the location of the Post Office. But it Congress should make an appropriation for the purpose the Department would take into consideration the claims of the business community of the city.

of the city

LAIRE BAR-10W offered a resolution authorising

the appointment of a Committee of Five to confor with the authorities at Washington, with a view of securing permanently for the uses of the Post-Office, the property now occupied for that object.

Breaders N. Whittiock offered a resolution as a substruct, which declared the Chamber of Commistor to be opposed to the secution of the Post-Office at St. John's Fark, and that they were in favor of secuting the same at the lower end of the Park, or in that vericity.

After speeches by J. P. PHENEX, CALER BARSTON. Mr. Mirrs, Mr. Writtock and others, the substitute was rejected. The resolution of Mr. Barstow was acopte, and James L. c. Cd. b Barstow, A. A. Lowe, Thomas Tilecton and E. E. Morgan, were appointed a Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

NINTH WARD-YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN

A receive of the Young Men's Republican Clab of the Nin h Ward took place last evening in the large hall in Berck r ninh ings. The President, S. Dodge, occupied the chair. Storing and eloque in speeches sorre muce by Juege Centre, Mr. Shepard, Vice President mace by Juege Course. Mr. Shepard, Vice President of the Young Man's Fremont Club organized in Boston, and Co. E. L. Srow. The half was completely filed, and the another the bull was completely filed, and the another the half was completely filed. The Kecky Mouttain Glee Club were present and favored the anti-new with several well executed course. The President announced that on two weeks from last high the Club will be presented with an alegant ban art by ladies of the Ward on which occasion George W. Curtis will address the meeting.

CITY ITEMS.

A Superus of Rain -A heavy shower fell here vesterday at 4 o'clock, accompanied with high wind. We suppose there must have been some thunder, but there wer such a roke, as of a rushing of wied and falling of water on our tin roofed city, and such a buerying of feet, ho is and wheels through the streets, but we could not tell which was thunder and whah was not. There was a thurdering noise, sayhow, and a good deal of rain, giving our streets a cleaning without the aid of Street Commissioners or danger of anyhosy's caling the appropriation.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed on a large number of papers of a routine character. A resolution was adopted calling for information as to what for d the carriage hire of the Mayor and Chief of Pelice was paid to m, and the amounts paid since Januery 1, 1855 The report substituting Ira Buckman's plan for a City Hall, in place of those of Gilbert, Steart & Co., agreed on by the Councilmen, was taken op and adopted. The matter has to go back again to the Councilmen.

DESCRICTION OF THE BARRIES DE, -The excite next it the Quaranthe reached its culminating point on Wednesday night, and between a and 9 o'clock the captedes of vessels and others assembled in large numters, until some two hundred were collected, scared with axes and other implements, and a general attack was made upon the barricade, which was speedily ecstrayed. They state that " as soon as any single" village or town will put their own ordinances against the State authorities they will agon remove any 'obstacles they may place in their way."

WIDER'S MY HAT -A friend of ours who is a little given to absent-modedness, though a perfectly sober mar, and with sense enough to knew when he has a hat on, had occasion one night not long ago to go up the Bowery in a Third avenue car He sat in his office until the moment he started, resding a city paper which has a decidedly stuplying effect upon the mund, particularly of a very hot evening, and therefore it is not to be wondered, after he took a seat in the cars that he should feel disposed to cool his head by taking off his hat, which happened to be one of those sepable uninjurable ones that might be sat down upon wi hout damage if he should leave it upon the cor reat, as he probably did till the car filled up with pursepgers. At any rate, after he had got near his place of destination happening to put his hand to his head, he mentally fiquited, "Where is my hat?" If it was in the car, it was under somebody, but the question was, which body; and worst of al', could anybody tell whether he were any hat into the car or not. save himself, he could not. He knew he was in the car without a hat, but "Where's my hat?" was a

1 80, 80 (Ed. Tel.